



Self-Rental Tax Delimmas – Are you in Danger?

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What is a Self-Rental?



- The property owner materially participates in the entity renting the property
 - Income reclassified as non-passive
 - Losses remain passive
 - -Credits remain passive
 - Activities remain passive



Introduction – Tax Reform Act 1986



- Creation of IRC §469
 - –§469(a) Passive losses no longer deductible
 - §469(b) Losses carried over to future years



Tax Reform Act 1986



- §469(c) Passive Activities
 Defined
 - Any Activity Lacking Material Participation
 - Any Rental Activity



Tax Reform Act 1986



- §469(c)(6) Connected to a Trade or Business
- §469(h) Material Participation Defined
- §469(I) IRS gets to write the rules - Legislative Regulations Authorized



Code §482



- Allocation of income and deductions among taxpayers
 - -In any case of two or more organizations.... owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same interests,



Code §482



- Allocation of income and deductions among taxpayers
 - -The Secretary may distribute, apportion, or allocate gross income, deductions, credits, or allowances between or among such organizations, trades, or businesses.



The Self Rental Rule



- Treasury Regulation §1.469-2(f)(6)
 - Property rented to a nonpassive activity. An amount of the taxpayer's gross rental activity income for the taxable year... is treated as not from a passive activity ...



The Self Rental Rule



continued...

- if the property
 - (i) Is rented for use in a trade or business activity
 - in which the taxpayer materially participates
 - §1.469–5T, yes still temporary



Review of Concepts



- Self-Rental Rule If the shoe fits, wear it
 - Material Participation
 - Legislative vs. Interpretive Regulations
 - Item of Property







- Self-Rental Rule If the shoe fits, wear it (yes, there's more)
 - Non-passive income is a separate type
 - Re-characterizations / Allocations





 Income from self-rentals cannot be orchestrated to be offset by net losses from other passive activities





 The netting of profits and losses from self-rentals is not allowed





- Income in excess of market rents from self-rentals can be re-characterized as dividend distribution income
- What about less than fair market rent?





- The self-rental rule still applies even if....
 - owner does not have any ownership in the leasing entity
 - rule is triggered if the owner is a "material participant" in the activities of the business





- Limits passive activity credits
- The self-rental rule only recharacterizes the income as non-passive





 For purposes of the earned income credit, nonpassive selfrental income remains disqualifying investment income





- Self-rental income is not portfolio income
 - not available as a source of investment income
 - no deduction of investment interest expense on Form 4952





 If an S-Corporation pays rent to an employee for the employee's home office, the activity is classified as a self-rental under the rule







 The self-rental rule is constitutional, was properly established and accurately reflects the legislative intent of Congress.



Risk Conclusion



 The self-rental rule applies only to the income from an item of property and not to a loss and not to the activity itself.



Risk Conclusion



 The reclassification of the selfrental income does not reclassify credits generated by the activity and is not applicable to other sections of the tax code.





For More Information

National Society of Accountants

More information is available including additional materials at:

Booth in Vendor Hall

Or Table in Lobby

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